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the Sources into two classes, primary and secondary, and the latter are further arranged under the four subdivisions of Historians, General Literature, Anti-quaries, Jurists. The primary Sources, including the recent discoveries of inscriptions, like those collected in "Bruns' *Fontes Juris*" by Mommsen and Gradenwitz, are plainly emphasized. The secondary Sources — considered at length in nearly three-fourths of the present work — are justly weighed after a careful examination into the material available to each author. Special praise should be given Professor Clark for his very complete, thorough, concise, and happy treatment of the Roman jurists.

He shows great familiarity with modern English, French, and German literature on the civil law, and references are very frequently made to the works of authors such as Cuq, Girard, Karlowa, Krüger, Muirhead, Lenel, Roby, and Teuffel. An instructive table of juristic writers and an excellent index complete the work, which discloses on every page the profound learning and painstaking research of its scholarly author, whose style, though condensed, is always interestingly clear.

C. P. S.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN CIVIL LAW. By Ernest J. Schuster. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1907. pp. xl, 684. 8vo.

The new German Empire created by Bismarck has begun on economic principles, was consolidated on the battlefield, and has recently been completed by a great work of legal codification. In 1874, three years after the proclamation of the Empire, a series of committees initiated this enormous task, which was virtually brought to accomplishment by the issue of a series of enactments between 1896 and 1900, of which the chief is the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, or Civil Code. Dr. Schuster, in the present well-produced and well-digested volume, surveys the whole field of the new German civil law on somewhat broad lines. The book may claim, however, to be something more than a general guide. Comparisons are constantly drawn between English and German law that might be of real value to students of comparative jurisprudence, especially in this country, where the conflict of state laws is closely akin to the conditions out of which the German codes arose. Many of the devices adopted by the German codifiers merit serious attention by their boldness and legal force. The contents of the book will appear more clearly from a statement of the titles of its parts: General Rules of Law; Creation, Transfer, and Extinction of Rights; Law of Obligations; Rules relating to Particular Kinds of Obligations; Obligations Created Otherwise than by Act-in-the-Law; Law of Things; Family Law; Law of Inheritance.

R. M. J.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. By Amos S. Hershey. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1906. pp. xii, 394. 8vo.

Amid the great mass of literature that has appeared dealing with one phase or another of the great conflict in the Far East between Russia and Japan, it is pleasant to find one book that has some claim to merit. This having been the first great war in the past quarter century, it naturally gave rise to many important questions relating to the rights, duties, and liabilities of neutrals. These questions have been taken up with some fulness in the chapters dealing with "The Construction, Sale, and Exportation by Neutrals of Warships, Submarine Boats, and other Vessels Intended for Belligerent Service"; "Russian Seizures of Neutral Merchantmen — The Right of Visit and Search and the Alleged Right of Sinking Neutral Prizes"; "Questions Relating to Contraband of War"; "The Rights and Privileges of Belligerent Armed Vessels in Neutral Ports and Waters"; and some others. Most interesting of all is the chapter entitled "War Correspondents, Wireless Telegraphy, and Submarine Mines," for here Professor Hershey shows how the belligerents met new situations which the rules of international law as developed in other wars failed to cover.